of prices depends upon many forces. or, rather, perhaps, I should say, upon every force, upon the bounty of the earth, upon the sun that quickens the erop, upon the rains that refresh it, upon the rivers that wash the soil in try of man, yet I venture to say that neither side of this controversy is wholly right or wholly wrong; that there are some combinations some which operate to increase them. If I accept either I should offend against that other offender of which I complain. It will be idle to say that some improve, that some raise prices and some depreciate them if we did not prescribe some test by which we

we did not preserior some test by which we sould distinguish between the two.

"An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production. [Applause.] On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of Government, direct or indirect, cannot, in the nature of things, he forced to changen prices, because, if it could dominate the market by underselling competitors in an open field without the favor, it would not need the Government favor, it would not need the Government favor, it would not need the Government favor a combination of capitalor anything you may choose to call it, that dominates a market through a restricted competition, that delivers to the consumer through a restricted competition, that delivers to the consumer through a restricted supplement to the consumer on its own terms, necessarily depends upon a narrow output and large profils, axtorted not from the excellency of its service, but from the helplessness of those with whom it deals.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE. GOVERNMENT INTERPERENCE WITH TRADE.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE.

[Applause]. Now, there are three ways in which the Government interferes in the trade of individuals in this country. One is by the Patent laws. It is my purpose to-night to try and emphasize the points on which we can agree, and if possible, by some suggestions to extend the scope and field of our agreement, but waste no time upon questions which cannot possibly be settled by this conference, and on which this conference and on which this conference and on which this conference is by tariff. I believe that waster person can concede, whether he believes in high tariff or free trade, that so far as trusts are concerned the tariff operates to favor them in this way, and in this way, only. It operates to restrict competition in the production of any article, to those engaged in it in this country. But if a trust or combination is to be formed, manifestly it aids the enterprise where the field of competition of free trade every article which is produced is exposed to the competition of the whole world. If you rely upon the combination to suppress competition, manifestly it is easier to make a combination between the producers in one country than in all countries, and to that extent the tariff avors trusts. Applause.

"There is still a third and serious question with which I think we can deal and which I believe is vastly more extensive in its results than this tariff in the favor of trusts. And I refer to those favors which are extended to certain failustries or great corporations enjoying government franchises which are none

joring government tranchises which are none the less government agencies because their stock is owned by private individuals. And here we are face to face with a serious difficulty. First, I must assume it is a serious difficulty because it is almost impossible to describe it. It is surrounded by secreey. That it does exist everybody believes; but for the purpose of philosophical discussion it is impossible to try to follow that which you cannot even fully describe, and the worst feature therefore of this outrage which it perpetrates against a sertain class of the community is that it is shrouded in mystery.

No person can enjoy a favor at the hands of

"No person can enjoy a favor at the hands of any company enjoying a public franchise except at the expense of another. It is true of every instance where the Government favors an individual. I have said in many places, and I say here, that Government cannot at one and the same time he a fountain of generosity, and of justice Applause! The most you can expect to make of a perfect Government is fust one—that is to say, an impartial Government. Government is always just and always beneficent when it is absolutely impartial, but not merely must its hands he impartial, but to paraphrase Lord Bacon, the hands of Ra hands' must be impartial. Not merely must its laws he impartial, but the agencies that It empowers to discharge functions essentially public, must be impartial in that service to every human being within the limits of the State." [Great applause.] No person can enjoy a favor at the hands of

applause.)

Mr. Cockran then took up the question of municipal ownership which he said was one of mere expediency. The only excuse for empowering a private corporation to discharge a public function is that the service will be more efficient. He held that the public official who gives to one man opportunities at the expense of another robs that other man. Continuing, he said:

"Now, my friends the remedy for evils in my judgment is the original remedy which I suggested—publicity, publicity. The hatred of corporations, which, as I say, it is not wholly justified, is not discreditable to to the public opinion of America. In fact I lay it down as a cardinal rule, which I think any person can follow with perfect safety, that wherever you find a general opinion on any subject in America there is always a pretty good ground for it. (Applause). The distrust of corporations arises not in my judgment from any well considered dislike to corporate entities. My friend from Texas, whose sloquent periods moved this body as I have not seen it moved, on the first day of our session, was careful to distinguish between corporations which acted for the public good, and those which acted for the oppression of the public. I am not quite sure that I understand the distinction from his words, but I think he and I perfectly were in sympathy in our feelings. We do not object to the principle "Now, my friends the remedy for evils in my

of the public. I am not quite sure that I understand the distinction from his words, but I think he and I perfectly were in sympathy in our feelings. We do not object to the principle of ecoperation.

"Corporate existence is the natural evolution of the partnership. It is a scheme by which men, strangers to each other, can co-operate in production, while partnership was a scheme limited to men who knew each other and were compelled to work together. But the management of corporations has been the blackest page in all our history. Applausel, "No corporation has a right to secreey in the discharge of its duties, Whenever a person seegs to lure you up a dark alleyway on the pretence that he is going to serve you do not parley with him a moment; he is a confidence man. Call a policeman, if you want to save your property or your charseter. No corporation auxions to perform honest services to the public and its stockholders will seek secrecy or will insist upon it.

"I have, as you will remember, mentioned a form of industrial organization which dominates the market, not through Government favors, but through the cheanness of its product. Against the monopoly that depends upon diovernment favors in any shape or form, I am as truly opposed as any gentleman—even from Texas. Laughter! I confess that I envy Texas its breezy rhetoric when I want to denounce that Llaughter! A confess that I envy Texas its breezy rhetoric when I want to denounce that Llaughter and appliause!

"I have heard gentlemen here speak about partial monopolies." I confess that do not underpartial monopolies.

Breezy rhetoric when I want to denounce that. ILaushter and applause].

"I have heard gentlemen here speak about partial monopolies". I confess I do not understand what that means. A partial monopoly is very much to me like a partial monopoly is very much to me like a partial monopoly is can understand that laughter; but I cannot quite understand a partial monopoly. But then, you must remember that that is an economic subject, and combinations of enpital have given rise to an extraordinary number of phrases which I do not claim to understand. Monopoly is a word which suffers from a very bad name, and deservedly so. It has been associated for ages with the very worst form of governmental practice. During the whole history of the world, until. I may say, this generation, monopoly representedather, it controlled the market by government patent. It meant a liceuse to some government favorite to pray upon the necessities of the community, and the mention of the world paturally awakens the indignation of every liberty-jowing freeman.

"I do not believe that there is any single industry existing in this country to the surface of the country in this country to the surface of the country in this country to the surface of the country in this country to the surface of the country in this country to the surface of the country in this country to the surface of the surface of t

every liberty-loving freeman.

"I do not believe that there is any single industry existing in this country to-day that is a monopoly in the sense in which that word can be used. I believe the Standard Oil Company, which is generally considered the feading monopoly, supplies about sixty-two per cent, of the entire product consumed. But I suppose a better word would be, a dominating industrial enterprise—one that dominates the market, that leads, not that has the largest measure of the toin! I do not object even if you call the institution that gives me my dothes the cheapest, a monopoly. I will not quarrel with the words. I do not care which term you use as much as I do about the clothes. [Laughter.]

"You may remember—I don't suppose any of

I do not care which term you use as much as I do about the clothes. [Laughter.]

You may remember—I don't suppose any of the ladies and gentlemen here will remember the beginning, but all are familiar with the history of the developments of the railway. There was not probably in the history of man a danger that was apprehended to such an extent as the danger that the siage drivers cherished when they believed that the construction of a railroad would throw svery one of them out of employment. I think I could demonstrate here that anything which cheapens a commodity or article and therefore increases the volume of the commodity cannot throw anybody out of employment. As soon as the railroads became so far organized that the stage coach was driven out the demand for drivers and horses to distribute merchandise and passengers from railway stations was more than three times greater than the demand for drivers of stage coaches. It is quite true that some stage coach drivers who had been driving a four-in-hand from London to Brighton, could not bring themselves down to the driving of merchandise wagons and passengers, but, says I. Are you going to block the wheels of progress for the benefit of the stage coach driver?' [Laughter and Applause].

MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

"I heard one gentleman here declare that this method of combination must be stopped, because, he said, \$35,000 commercial travellers had been thrown out of embloyment—35,000 men advancing their views through one. He

gives no particular evidence that there were 35,000. They were not all here. Suppose it be true, although I am always doubtful of statistics they come in so handy in the course of an argument lapplausel, suppose it to be true, suppose that a new industrial organization produces results of great moment to 70,000,000 of peoplechespens the cost of some article of necessity; and suppose it did throw 30,000 men out of employment, would you hold back the general welfare of the community to suit that particular 30,000? If we do it for 30,000, we ought to do it for 15,000. Why should we not do it for 10,000, why should we not hold back the entire car of human progress until svery human being can get aboard, although in doing so, we may have to diminish its speed from the rate of the lightning express to that of the lumbering ox wagon.

Mr. Cockran asserted that competition is not warfare in the sense of being destructive. Continuing, he said:

"I am reminded of an event which illustrates this whole question of competition which is free and competition which is respectable: one supersedes and dominates the best, the other supersedes and

the platform.

The compliment to Mr. Bryan, who was in the audience, was greeted with applause and The compliment to Mr. Bryan, who was in the audience, was greefed with applause and cheers.

Mr. Cochran discussed the law governing wages and said that the one thing which controls the rate in the laborer's wages is the volume and quantity of his product. The competition between capital and capital is keener than between capital and capital is keener than between capital. It takes \$14 to move a laborer and capital. It takes \$14 to move a laborer from New York to Chicago, but you can send ten millions of dollars from Chicago to Hong Kong for a postage stamp. He then discussed the strike question and said:

"I know of no sign upon the herizon so portentous or so ominous as the strike. It is the form of disturbance more aggressive than fortening invasion or civil war. Against foreign aggression we can build fortresses, and behind their shelter we can to some extent pursue the work of industrial combination. Even where the country is torn and rent by civil disturbances there is some place where men can work and toil together. The disasters of war have some compectations, because others who are compelled to share them are admitted to work in bonds of mutual interest by the necessity of repairing them. But the strike attacks us, not without but it corrodes us from within, as the cancer that corrodes our vitals. This one danger which springs from the very prosperity which we enjoy, and when we analyze its causes we find in every instance that it has been a case

an irreconcitable set of difficulties. Immense applause.

I do not fear a strike if it can only have a public discussion: if the empleyer and the employee are compelled to get together and reason they cannot quarrel. The best way to deleat an unreasonable demand is merely to cause it to be formulated. What is the weapon of the striker? It is public opinion. Compel him, then, to state before the public itself the grievance and if that grievance be not well-founded, in public opinion, if the enterprise disturbs the public comfort then they talk about a boycott and they rule against it. It may be a good weapon or it may be a bad one, but certain it is it depends upon the public opinion for its efficiency. If the public were not practically unanimous in support of the boycotters, no boycott could be enforced.

The way to supporess a boycott, the way to

it depends upon the public opinion for its emiciency. If the public were not practically unanimous in support of the boycotters, no boycott could be enforced.

"The way to suppress a boycott, the way to suppress all these labor disturbances, is to insist upon discussion. And if these great employers of labor, these great corporations exercising public franchises, be compelled to set an example, the results will be so beneficient that all other employers of labor will be eager to follow their example."

In his peroration, Mr. Cockran spoke eloquently of the prosperity which the country is enjoying. He said:

"But out of his very prosperity it has created this difficulty, with which we are confronted to-day. The slave was willing to accept from the hand of his master a crust of bread as the reward for his labor, to escape the lash. But the laborer enjoys a fair share of the prosperity which has been created by his toil. Thank Haven we have turned away from the question of, foreign wars and exterior boundaries to internal conditions and domestic prosperity. I do not lear the spectre of socialism or acything else that can be conjured. Sufficient for to-day is this in which we have already achieved a splendid progress.

"Co-operation is the remeily for the threatening evils. We are told to-day that this closer co-operation would bring around socialism. I have no fear of that word. If the greater development of man's mortality and genius brings him so fer that he will work as well for the common good as he would for his own and we have just the same impetus for industry as we have had, socialism would not frighten me; for, my friends, I belive that we are all bound together by one common rattnership. We should extend that principle into our industrial system, for it is that which underlies it."

Among the other speakers of the evening was Edward Rosewater of Omaha who said that the delusive theory that will cure itself, and at the worst concerns only the stock speculater who voluntarily assumes the risk of investment

voluntarily assumes the risk of investment in overvalued trust securities, had been exploded by experience. Nearly all the so-called "industrials" are on the market and the owners of overvalued plants either dispose of their holdings or place them in banks as collateral for loans negotiated for speculative schemes financiered on the balloon plan. The natural and inevitable outcome in case of money stringency or panic is shrinkage and collapse of the concerns involved.

involved.

Banks rarely loan their own money but that of their depositors and when the banks go to the wall the whole commercial fabric is involved in wreck and ruin. This means destruction of confidence and widespread distress to the toilers in every fleid of of confidence and widespring of the toilers in every field of the toilers in every field of Fraudulent capitalization is more-SOCIALIST AND LABOR VIEWS OF TRUSTS.

The first speaker of the morning session was Louis F. Post of the National Single Tax League Mr. Post analyzed the trusts as first those that are mere combinations of competitive businesses. These, he said, would be beneficial, but they do not exist.

first those that are mere combinations of competitive businesses. These, he said, would be beneficial, but they do not exist.

"The real trust rest upon monopoly," said Mr. Post. "The trust question is at bottom the monopoly question. Trusts are strength oned by protection or have direct special privileges, like railways or peculiar land advantages. In the last analysis trusts cannot be perpetuated unless they come to own the natural sources of supply and distribution—the land. They must have their feet upon the ground. And it is only by forcing their feet off the ground that we can destroy them.

"Abolish the tariff, abolish all monopolies that can be abolished, take public highways for public use and collect from landowners the onnual value of their special advantages—do that and you put an end to the trust. You cannot do it in any other way."

The well-known Socialist Thomas J. Morgan spoke as follows:

"We see from the socialistic view, not the special interest of this or that trade, of this or that nation, of this or that particular race, but we see the interests of the whole human race, as it is involved in the development of modern industry and modern commerce. We welcome the appearance of the trust as one of the natural and inevitable products of our industrial and commercial system. (Applicable, The trust is the legitimate result of capital and were it not for the ser-ousness of the problem we should be more than amused at the efforts that are made to check the growth and to kill this offspring that is made by those that produce.

"The Socialist sees that you are totally imgrowth and to kill this offspring that is made by those that produce.

"The Socialist sees that you are totally impotent to prevent the operation of trusts; you are impotent to interfere with their growth in the States or in the antion; they override your State and national laws in their progress. We Socialists rejoice that the trust has come to show you the logical sequence of the ownership and control of what is now known as private property and the resources of the earth. All you business men and members of the great middle class have to make up your minds that the private property of this country and others like it, as our friend has said, will be organized into trusts until there will be one trust, and you will not be in it." I trolonged

one trust, and you will not be in it." Prolor applause and laughter; cries of "that's stuff."

"You can send hands of music to your legis-latures; you can pass resolutions; you can hold your demonstrations overywhere, but the con-centration of private property, the right of man to own all he can get and hold all he gets will go on with irresistible force as long as the principle of private property in the things by which we live is mentioned by you men." (Applause.)

Henry White, Secretary of the United Gar-ment Workers of America, speaking on the subject of Trades Unions and Trusts."

and dispersion of Trades Unions and Trusts."

said:

The industrial combinations known as trusts have so intrenched themselves in our economic system that it is not so much a question now as to how they can be suppressed but what the public attitude should be toward them, and whether, or how they should be regulated for the public benefit. They are already ulated for the public benefit. They are already ulated for the public benefit. They are already ulated for the public benefit. They are already them and their favor, but they are not sufficiently established to give them the sanction of time and experience. Their merits have yet to be demonstrated. They have just forced their way into the areas of public activity. The trust managers have magnificent opportunities. Will they avoid themselves of them? Will they show the

necessary large-mindedness? Judging by our knowledge of human nature, which, we know, has not changed perceptibly for 100 years under varying conditiens, we have cause to possess grave doubts as to whether they will. But the American people have userer failed to successfully meet a great issue when they grapple with it.

M. M. Gariand, former President of the Amelgated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workess, spoke as follows:

"That in this country a trust should long maintain an unnatural or linordinate prices for material or product is a remote contingency, for not alone would other capital interest itself in the consumption of products and combine on as large a scale and become their momentator, but the facts remain that there is not an article produced in these modern times but there are, or can be, several substitutes for it, and the cost, as a rule will not vary enough to remit any very great or long lasting extremity to our needs. The action of the trusts within themselves will soon decide whether they are to be tolerated as useful members to the nation's household or whether the show of hands raised against them will relegate them to oblivion."

John W. Hayes, General Secretary of the Kniights of Labor said:

The trust being an aggressive combination for purely selfish objects, attacks the individ-

John W. Hayes, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor said:

"The trust being an aggressive combination for purely selfah objects, attacks the individual and by overthrowing his natural rights, selzes upon his field of opportunity and production, appropriating them to its own personal advantage. This field having been conquered, and the trust strengthened in its financial power, the aggressive spirit of selfish greed looks for conquests in allied fields, which are seen invaded and monopolized, or other combinations seeing the success of the first attempt, enter upon the same campaign of conquest. Soon the individual is overwhelmed and every field of production is monopolized by a trust.

"To sum up the whole, this policy of trust is an aggressive invasion organized against

whelmed and every field of production is monopolized by a trust.

"To sum up the whole, this policy of trust is an aggressive invasion organized against the best interests of society and destructive of our free institutions and popular government. It is too often the instigation of fraud, corruption, bribery and treason. It is the ally of despotism, tyranny, mercenery selfshness and slavery, and is the enemy of the elevation of the race and the equality of man."

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said: "Ferhaus the greatest sufferers from the wrong which the combinations have exerted upon any one in society have been the wage earners, but in spite of this fact we do not close our eyes to actual facts and conditions or jois in the general how simply for the purpose of howling. If prices have been raised, no matter how temporarily or from what cause, the combinations of capital have always been held responsible. If prices have failen when combinations of capital existed, it is then argued that they would have fallen still lower if the individual concern had existed. Be this as it may, this proposition cannot be disputed, that prices continually lend downward—sometimes interrupted by combinations, sometimes interrupted by combinations, sometimes interrupted by other causes, but usually they are of a temporary character.

"It has been said that organized labor is a trust, and I want to say in connection with this that to our minds that is sanbsolute misnomer. Organized labor throws open its doors to all who work for wages and asks them to come in and share in the benefits. We try to prevent that the our minds that is sanbsolute misnomer. Organized labor throws open its doors to all who work for wages and asks them to come in and share in the benefits. We try to prevent that the our minds that is sanbsolute misnomer. Organized labor throws open its doors to all who work for wages and asks it hem to our minds that to our minds that is sanbsolute misnomer. Organized labor throws open its doo

APPARENT AND TRUE MONOPOLIES.

enn be indged by the wages paid the working people." (Applause).

APPARENT AND TRUE MONOPOLIES.

John Bates Clark of Columbia University said in his address at the alternoon session:

"Monopolies are inherently evil, and trusts that are true monopolies have an evil element in them. The evolution that is now is progress has already gone far enough to reveal, the difference between an apparent monopoly and a true one. Though all the goods of a certain class were made in one overgrown establishment the owners of it would not necessarily be monopolists. If they could curtail the output of the goods at will and raise the price to the point that would yield to them the largest profit they would be true monopolists, and they could practise extortion on the consuming public, and also on the wage earning class. If they cannot true monopolists and can practise no extortion. Actual trusts have only a limited monopoly price; and it is a survival of competition that holds then within limits. The new mill that has not been built, but will be built if prices reach a certain level, is the means of preventing them from reaching that high level.

"It is a common, though inaccurate, remark that trusts have lowered prices; and it is a fact that they have not raised them by more than a small fraction of the amount that genuine monopolies would have added to the competitive and natural rate. It is the potential competitor which is the cause of this. Monopolies are against public interest and trusts must not survive if that means retaining the mean polistic power. Courts acting under common law have done a little in enforcing this principle, and statutes may help them. Statutes well enforced may greatly help them must rate when experience shall be riper the full benefit of competition will see more than a trace of monopoly. Under the shelter of laws that seem strange to-day, but will seem matured w

tection that it affords will be relained. The cossibility of having trusts without true monopolies will make socialism unnecessary."

William Dudley Foutke of Indiana, spoke on "The Problem of Trusts and Some Proposed Remedies". He declared that laws could not break up trusts, all the Standard Oil Company should be dissolved there could be nothing to prevent those composing it from forming a vast partnership under the control of the present managers. Or if that would involve too great a risk, or if partnerships also should be unlawful there would be nothing to prevent stockholders from loaning to the managers the value of the stock which they hold and receiving in lieu of interest a proportional fraction of the joint adventure. "If you seek to prevent the union of many men and large capital, he said, how can you frame your law so that it will not also apply to the union of a few men with small capital, and if you abolish every partnership and every union, you take away the only possibility which the small capitalists have of entering into successful trade at all. Where can the law draw the line between a great and a small aggregation?"

W. P. Potter of Thiladelphia spoke about "Cooperation Rather Than Competition." He said: "It is but the statement of a simple fact to

"It is but the statement of a simple fact to say that the present tendency toward combinations and cooperation is but the reaction from the keen and excessive competition of the last few years. Whether this movement for cooperation is justifiable or not cooperation the facts in the case. nations and cooperation is but the reaction from the keen and excessive competition of the last few years. Whether this movement for cooperation is justifiable or not depends upon the facts in the case. The demand for commodities of all kinds at the present time is greatly in excess of what it has ever been, and it is required, too, that they he furnished more cheaply than ever before. Experience has shown that these demands can be met only by the employment of large capital and upon a most extensive scale of working.

"As a matter of fact, most of the business combinations of the day are not trusts at all. They are simply large corporations. The so-called "anti-trust" attacks are not really attacks upon trusts, for the reason that but very few real trusts are in existence in this country. The hue and cry that has been raised is really an attack upon large corporations. If the people of this country are determined to wipe out all corporations, of course they can do so. Such action would be to turn backward the hands upon the dial of human progress and 90 per cent. of the sountry's industries would ston.

Washington Giadden of Columbus, Ohio, in an address on "The Limit of Competition" add that competition was excluded from all the industries exist and the number is likely to increase. The State cannot sell postage stamps at auction or offer special terms to large purchasers: it cannot sell writs or records to large litigants at cheaper rates than to small ones; it can't open its public offices or its public achools to the competition of applicants. It must serve all alike, It must have a fixed price and adhere to it. It must know no distinction between strong or weak, rich and poor."

Earthquake at Cape Colony. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. CAPE Town, Sept. 15,-Two shocks of earthquake were felt in the western part of the olony to-day, causing much alarm. No dam

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance.

Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

SHEEHANITES WALK PLANK.

TWO OF THEM LOSE THEIR JOBS

Bounced, and When They Asked Why, Were ing Warmer as the Day for the Test of Strength at the Primaries Draws Nearer. Two of John C. Sheehan's election district aptains reported to him last night that they and been discharged from their jobs in the County Clerk's office because they had re-

mained loyal to him in his fight for the Tammany leadership of the district. The men are Charles O'Nell, the captain of the Fifth election district, and Thomas McNeice, the esptain of the Seventh election district. They have been employed in the County Clerk's office since early in Mr. Sohmer's term. They say that there has been no complaint against them and that the only reason which was given for their discharge was that they had remained loyal to Mr. Sheehan. The two men said last night that they went to work as usual yesterday and at noon went out for luncheon. They returned at 1 o'clock. On going to their desks they were told, they say, that the Deputy County Clerk, George H. Fahrbach, wanted to see them. O'Neil and McNeice went to his office. Mr. Fahrbach handed to each of them an envelope. McNeice opened his and found in it a notice of discharge 'Are there any charges against me, Mr. Fahr bach?" McNelce says he asked.

"No," said Mr. Fahrbach, according to the discharged man. "Well, why am I discharged?" asked McNelce "Well, for political reasons," it is alleged, Mr.

Then Mr. Fahrbach told the two men, they say, that it was a very painful duty for him to discharge them. They went back to their desks and finished their went day's work. In the evening they went to Mr. Sheehan's headquarters in the Pequoid Club. They embodied their experience in an affidavit which will be submitted to competent lawyers, and an effort will be made to reinstate the men, and also, if the necessary proof can be obtained, begin a prosecution under the Corrupt Practices act and the White Civil Serice law which provides that no clerk shall be removed from office except on charges in writing and after a hearing.

The Goodwinites in the Ninth Assembly district gave out a statement last night to the effect that sixty-seven members of the District General Committee had signed a request for Mr. Sheehan's resignation as a member of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee from the district. The request, which was addressed to

Sheehan, is as follows:
"Since you have decided, for reasons familiar to yourself, in several published interviews, to declare your hostility to the Democratic organization of this county, and have threatened to organize opposition to it in every Assembly district with a view to creating and encourag ing internal dissension, we, members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly district, do hereby repudiate your treasonable attitude, protest against the course you are pursuing, and urge you to many Hall, to which we elected you.

"While conceding you the right to partici pate in any movement you wish to engage in as an individual, we certainly take exception to your using the office to which we elevated you for the purpose of attacking and disrupting that organization which you were pledged to serve, and which has been so generous to

According to Mr. Sheehan he has an affidavit signed by 110 members of the General Committee, in which they make oath that they have not requested, and do not desire his retiremen as a leader of the district. There are 176 mem bers of the District General Committee. The Goodwinites say that 67 members of the committee are opposed to Mr. Sheehan, that 48 are in favor of his continuance in office, and that

Both aides held open air meetings last night The Sheehanites met at Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue. Mr. Sheehan made that the voters of the district wished, was absolute home rule in the management of their own affairs. To outside interference, he said they were unalterably opposed, and in the selection of a leader he did not believe that they would accept the dictation of any man. Mr. Sheehan replied to the charge which has been made by his opponents that he employed alien and non-union labor on his contracts, with an absolute denial, and he pointed out that the specific contracts which were named by his opponents were municipal contracts on which, under the law, he could employ only eitigen labor.

While Mr. Sheehan was addressing his Tenth avenue adherents the Goodwinites held mass meeting at the nor:hwest corner o Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street There was a big crowd around the truck from which the speeches were delivered and it responded warmly to the principles advocated by the spellbinders. The effectiveness of the meeting was marred to some extent by the presence in Eighth avenue of a large wagon covered with Sheehan transparencies and bearing s large bell. This wagon paraded up and down past the meeting half a dozen times. Whenever it went past the clanging of the bell made it practically impossible for the audience to

THE FIGHT ASAINST MADDEN.

New Rules for the Democratic Primaries

in Queens-Cassidy Flops County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens county yesterday afternoon, upon the application of Francis H. Van Vechten, signed an order which completely annuls the rules recently adopted by the Democratic County Committee for the regulation of the coming primaries. The order of the Court was that delegates to all conventions should be elected by wards instead of by districts, and it directed the County Committee to meet before 6 o'clock and adopt rules accordingly. The order was served upon Borough Leader Madden in his office in the Borough Hall about 2 o'clock. Madden immediately sent out messengers to find the county committeemen. They gathered at the Democratic clubhouse in Long Island City and by 7 o'clock last night a new set of primar;

This action of Judge Moore gives Patrick J. Gleason and County Clerk John Sutphin, who are fighting Borough Leader Madden, a big victory. It localizes the contests in the wards

victory. It localizes the contests in the wards and gives the Gieason-Sutphin party hope of carrying the conventions as well as the County Committee.

Several important developments in the primary contests in Queens came to light yeaterday. The most surprising was the aliance of Councilman Joseph Cassidy with Madden. Cassidy had openly opposed Madden. The Gieason-Sutphin folks have announced their candidates and the nature of their combination is apparent. In Long Island City Gieason has nominated for the County Committee P. J. Gieason, John Hipple Charles Schwartz, John Kelly and James McMahon. These men have been endorsed by the Sutphinites. The Madden wing will not announce its candidates until after a conference between Madden and Cassidy.

until after a conference between Madden and Cassidy.

In Newtown there is a fight among the Madden lorces for the ward leadership. James F. O'Brisn is opposing Supervisor Joseph Bermel. O'Brisn is opposing Supervisor Joseph Bermel. O'Brisn has nominated for County Committeemen James F. O'Brein, Martin Majer and Geo. Wallace. Bermel has named Joseph Bermel. Joseph Meyerrose and George Wallace. Madden will recognize whichever one carries the ward. Gleason has nominated George L. E. Meyer. Albert Stein and Judge George W. Bowman. He expects to defeat the divided Madden forces. In Flushing the Madden ticket is Patrick J. Mara and Nicholas Conzet. Francis K. Clair, the Sutphin leader, has named Francis R. Clair and George W. Pople. Gleason has endorsed these men.

In Jamaica the Madden ticket will be Supervisor George W. Creed and James H. Walsh. The Sutphin ticket is John H. Butphin and Beeling, and Gleason has endorsed it.

In Far Rockaway Sutphin has endorsed the candidate of Gleason, who is Edward Boche. Coroner Philip T. Cronin is the Madden candidate.

It was stated yesterday that in case the Glea-

Coroner Philip I: Along that in case the Glea-date.

It was stated yesterday that in case the Glea-son-Sutphin combination should be victorious, former County Treasurer Joseph Dykes would be chosen borough leader.

LIPTON'S JAM IN COURT. A Charge That Unsound Strawberries We

Used in the Factory Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—W. S. Carmichael. Score tary of Lipton's, Limited, the company of which Sir Thomas Lipton is the head, was indicted to-day for having in his possession a quantity of fruit which was intended to be prepared for food for man and which, it is ileged, was unsound and unfit for use. There were twenty-seven counts in the indictment. The most important referred to four tubs of strawberries which were found in the boiling room of the factory. Inspector Thomas testified to finding this fruit, which, he de-

lared, was the worst he ever saw. The defence maintained that there was no evidence to show that the fruit was intended to be prepared into food. The prosecution repiled that the possession of such stuff was in itaelf an offence. The chairman of the court said he would leave everything to the jury.

Mr. Walton, counsel for the defence, pointed out the seriousness of the charge. He said the inspector who made the charge had no special qualifications, and Lipton's, he said, paid the highest prices in the market and reserved the right of rejection. Jam had been made from ondemned strawberries and Dr. Carpenter had pronounced it excellent.

ALLEN THE ROBBER CAUGHT.

Post Office Burglar Who Escaped From Ludlow Street Jail Found in Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. BERLIN, Sept. 15.-Charles Allen, the post office robber who escaped from Ludlow street all, New York, in July, 1895, has been arrested at Frankfort. He was in company with Sidney Wennie, another American criminal, who was also arrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- Sidney Wennie, who s reported to have been captured in Frankfort, Germany, in company with Charles Allen is well known to the Washington police. His real name is Sidney Manning, and in addition to the alias Wennie or Yennie, he is known as Little Sid and Samuel A. Matthews. He is a New York crook. He served a term for rob-bing the post office at Springfield, Ill. Through early training in a New York bank he became an expert bank speak.

Charles Allen, Joseph Killoran and Henry Charles Allen, Joseph Killoran and Henry Russell, who were accused of many post office robberies, and were regarded as dangerous criminals, escaped from Ludiow street jail on the morning of July 4, 1895, by surprising the keepers, overpowering them and taking their keys. Russell was caught by the authorities in Belgium a few months after his escape here, and on April 2, 1895, was sentenced to five years imprisonment for robbery. Killoran and Allen were not traced. There is a post office inspector now in Europe who may take charge of Allen if he is to be brought to this country.

FORT CHABROL NOON TO YIELD. Heroic Behavior Expected from Jules Guerin as He Surrenders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Sept. 15.—Interest is increasing sourly in the expected surrender of Fort Chabrol, where Jules Guerin and his followers are besieged. The surrender is expected

every moment. Guérin's partisans declare that he will fire on the police, who will then carry the place by assault, Guerin dying nobly in the breach Other people think that Guerin will act Gen Cambronne's famous part at Waterloo, where he declared the guards would die but never surrender, and yet he died comfortably in bed years afterward.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH PLOTTERS. Prospect That the Proceedings May Be Prolonged Enormously.

Special Cable Despatch to Tas Bun. PARIS, Sept. 15.-Counsel for the persons reently arrested on the charge of plotting to overthrow the republic have held a meeting and have decided that the law of 1897 applied to the High Court of Justice, which has been convoked to try the conspirators. Conse quently counsel will maintain that they have the right to be present at all the interrogatories of their clients. The result of such action will be to prolong the proceedings

GEN. TRACT'S SPEECH ENDED. losing Argument for England Begun is

the Venezuelan Arbitration. Special Cable Despatch to Tax Box. Paris, Sept. 15.—Benjamin F: Tracy, of counsel for Venezuela, closed an effective argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. He spoke for five days, dealing with the law questions involved. When Gen. Tracy had concluded, Sir Richard Webster began the closing argument in behalf of Great

Britain. FRANCE'S WHEAT CROP SHORT.

Imports Will Be Needed to Supply the Home Requirements.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, Sept. 15.-Reports just published how that the wheat crop of France this year is less by 9,000,000 hectolitres than the crop of 1898. It will be necessary for France to import between now and next May, 1,500,000 hectoitres to supply the home requirements.

Mystic Colony in Holland.

Special Cable Desmatch to THE BUR. ANTWERP, Sept. 15.-A mystic colony is to be established at Laren, Holland, on Oct. 1. Each member receives twenty hectares of land. The members of the colony propose to Christ's teachings closely, and are strictly vegetarian in their habits.

DON'T HURT SOME.

But Coffee Certainly Ruins Some of the Most Highly Organized People.

"One year I lived where the water was bitter with iron and I could not bear to drink it, so I began drinking coffee three times a day. Gradually I noticed an uncomfortable

feeling in the stomach, and more or less constipation. In a few months I began to lie awake at night long after I had retired. This increased, until I never thought of going to sleep before three or four o'clock in the morning, and then only after getting out of bed and walking the floor for

I was talking of my nervous state with a friend, who suggested that perhaps was the coffee I had been using. She felt quite sure it was, and stated that coffe would not stay on her stomach at all, but as she felt she must have a hot drink for breakfast, she had been using Postum Food Coffee. She said she didn't like Postum particularly well, and at breakfast the next morning I didn't wonder, when I tasted the flat drink that the servant brought on.

The same day I was invited to take dinner with another friend, Mrs. Foster. I had visited her often before and knew she made delicious coffee, so when she asked how I liked her coffee, said, "It is just as fine as usual." She invited me to have fine as usual." She invited me to have another cup, but I said, "I would not dare to take the second." "Oh, you can drink as many cups of this as you like; it won't hurt you. This is Postum Food Coffee. We have been using it a year now, and the little children have all they want and our family have never been as healthy as in the past year." "Postum," said I, doubtfully, "why, the Postum I had this morning didn't taste any more like this than dish water." "Perhaps it was not made right," said my friend, "I have known more than one person to be turned away from Postum because it was not made right." away from Postum because it was poorly made. There is no secret in it; only allow it to boil long enough to bring out the taste, and there you are." I have been using Postum since, and am entirely cured of my trouble. I cannot say too much for it."-Grace A. Foster, Omaha, Neb.- 4 do

RIGHT TO EMPLOY LABOR.

UNITED TYPOTHETE DECLARS IN FAVOR OF COMPLETE FREEDOM.

Pass a Resolution Unanimously Reserving to Themselves "the Right to Employ Whomseaver They See Fit in the Man-agement of Their Respective Offices."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15 .- The resoluions that were tabled yesterday because the lelegates hadn't time to discuss them were taken up to-day at the closing session of the United Typothete of America. These resolu-

"Resolved, That the United Typothetee of America, in convention assembled, requests each individual member of the organization bereafter to employ only men-union foremen or superintendents in the conduct of their

" Resolved, That the organization pledges its noral, physical and financial support to the end that each member of this organization shall manage his own business in his own way. To-day the presenter of these resolutions

withdraw them with the permission of the convention, and then he presented the following substitute: Resolved. That the members of the United

Typothetae of America, in convention assembled, reserve to themselves the right to employ whomsoever they see fit in the management of their respective offices." This was adopted unanimously and without

debate. A movement to raise the price on printing to

consumers throughout the country was set on foot, headed by Mr. George H. Ellis of Boston and seconded by George E. Cole of Chicago, as "Resolved, that in view of the increase in the

cost of printing, the United Typothetes of America recommends to all local typothetes the immediate consideration of an increase in prices to the consumer."

This resolution was then passed unantnously:

"Resolved. That a committee of five be ap pointed by the President of the United Typothetæ of America to report at our next conven-tion, to devise ways and means whereby may be created a fund to be devoted to defraying the expense of strikes, boycotts and other énroachments upon the constitutional rights of our members and to prosecute before the law such encroachments."

The advisability of establishing a manual training school for the education of boys as printers was discussed by B. B. Herbert of the National Printer-Journalist of Chicago He said that manual training in typography is essential to useful education and to the highest scholarship, and said that no one should have employment as a printer with-out a card or certificate to be issued by cometent instructors.

These officers were elected: President Franklin Hudson, Kansas City: Vice-Presidents, Edward Freegard, St. Louis: Wilson H. Lee, New Haven; John E. Burke, Norfolk; A. Talbot, London, Ont.; William A. Webb, Cincinnati, and J. R. Jones, Philadelphia, Executive Committee-Joseph J. Little, Chairman, New York; W. J. Dorman, Philadelphia; C. W. Hornich, St. Paul; W. H. Bates, Memphis Amos Pettibone, Chicago; H. P. Pears, Pitts-burg; H. O. Houghton, Boston. It was voted unanimously to hold the next

onvention in Kansas City, Mo. GOEBEL A GOLD MAN IN '96.

former Secretary Carlisle Says That Goebel Worked Against Silver. LOUISVILLE, Kr., Sept. 15 .- John G. Carlisle

has confirmed the statements made in regard to Candidate Goebel's gold record. The Post's Washington correspondent sent the following elegram to-day: There appeared in the Washington Post this norning an alleged interview with Mr. John

G. Carlisle, in which the latter was made to say that Mr. Goebel had never spoken to him on the money question, and that the visit Mr. Goebel made here in 1896 related purely to matters of minor offices. "Not a word of this interview is true. I saw Mr. Caritsie this afternoon, and he felt out-

raged that such a statement had been attributed to him, and said that the contrary was true. He drew from his pocket the following denial, which he asked me to give to the Washington Post after sending it to Kentucky. The dental is in Mr. Carlisle's own handwriting. and reads: 'The statements attributed to me published in the Washington Post this norning concerning a conference between Mr.

Goebal and myself in this city in 1806, were not made by me, and are not correct. The con-ference alluded to was sought by Mr. Goebel. whose principal purpose, as he stated it to me. was to secure a Sound Money delegation from Kenton county to the convention, which was to be held soon therafter at Lexington. I had no other interest in the matter, and took no action except such as Mr. Goshel represented to be necessary in order to secure the selection of a sound money delegation."

THESE SOLDIERS MAY BE SHOT. The President Likely to Approve the Sen

tence if the Charge Made is True. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.-The War Depart nent has not received anything from Gen. Otis or any other official source to confirm the statement contained in a news despatch from Manila, that Corporal Damhoffer and Private Conine of Company B. Sixteenth Infantry, have been sentenced to death by a court-martial fo outraging Filipino women. Officers of the De partment said to-day that they had no reaso o doubt the report, and they were inclined to believe that the President would approve the sentence, in order that an example might be

made of the convicted men.

Since the beginning of the war with Spain several soldiers have been convicted of various capital crimes and sentenced to be shot, but the President has commuted the penalty in every instance. In the endeavor of the Gov ernment to show the people of the Philippines that the United States intend to preserve order in the islands and deal justly with the natives, the greatest efforts have been made to suppress excesses on the part of the American soldiers. Under ou military law no soldier can be shot without the approval of the President, and the paper concerning Damhoffer and Conine must be examined by Mr. McKinley before final action

The Weather.

The high pressure area with the cool weather still occupied the country yesterday, from Michigan and Indiana and Missouri castward to the Middle Atlan tic and New England coasts, where the temperatur was again reported in northern New York and northern Pennsylvania, and along the part of the New England States and St. Lawrence valley. Thundershowers prevailed in Florida, the rainfall at Jupiter being more than three inches. Light showers occurred in Minnesota, Wisconsin and in one or two spots around the lower lakes lsewhere the weather was fair. In this city the day was cool and fair; average

humidity, 63 per cent.; wind northerly; average velocity, fourteen miles an hour, barometer cor rected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.88, 3 P. M.

cometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level is shown in the aunexed table: - Official Sun's | - Official | 1899 | 1898 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SATURDAY. For New England, fair to-day, increasing cloudisess and warmer Sunday; variable winds shifting to fresh southeast Saturday night.

For eastern New York, fair to day; rain hunday; einds shifting to fresh southeast. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsy vania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Morth Carolina, fair and warmer to-day; rain Sunday; winds shifting to fresh southeas For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and warmer to-day; Sunday showers; fresh

We are not sellers of a onestyle derby, for no one style can become all faces.

We have all styles; can fit all

\$3 does it here; as well as it can be done—that we guarantee. Stores open till six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

\$850 DAMAGES FROM DON CAMERON.

Verdict Against the Former Senator for Whipping a Man at Beaufort, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15 .- A jury in Beaufort county has found a verdict against former Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for \$850 damages for horsewhipping David Schein, who meved south from New York five years ago. The suit was for \$10,000 damages. Mr. Cameron was not present at the trial, excus-ing himself on the ground that he was sick with malarial fever and did not wish to come to this region at this time of the year.

Mr. Cameron is the head of the St. Helena Hunting Club, near Beaufort. Several years ago Gen. M. C. Butler, acting as his agent, purchased some thousands of acres of land in this region and secured the hunting privileges on land that could not be bought. A clubhouse was built and Senator Cameron also erected a lodge for his own use. It has been his habit to have parties of friends come down several times during the winter, enjoy the fine quall shooting, and take a turn at the ducks and deer. The Senator often came down and re-turned North with the parties.

The trouble out of which the suit came oc-cured the morning that one of these parties broke up two winters are. At 9 o'clook in the morning Senator Cameron, with Mr. Parker of Washington was driving through his preserve into Beaufort. The Senator's pleasant mood was changed on meeting a large party of negroes who were under the influence of liquor and were gesticulating and shouting. They were employees of the club. A little further on they met Adam Small, a negro landowner who would not sell his place, but had rented it to Schien, who, it was alleged, sold liquor to

Senator Cameron, according to the testimony, asked him why he had rented the land to Schein, and calling him up near his buggy, struck at him with his whip. Driving on to Schien's store, Senator Cameron called him out, according to the testimony, and demanded to know why he sold liquor to the negroes, Schlen protested that he had not done so. The Senator contradicted him and told him he must leave that place. Schien maintained his right to stay there, having leased the land. Senator Cameron then standing in his buggy. it was declared, began using the whip on Schien, who escaped with difficulty and after his face had been cut. He swore at the trial that Senator Cameron told him to leave the place. He vacated the premises.

Senator Cameron was defended by Congressman William Elliott. Schein was represented by the Attorney-General of South Carolina. Duncan G. Bellinger. The defence was that the whipping was not serious and was partly

FRANK D. BELKNAP BADLY HURT.

Thrown Out of a Surrey While Driving With His Wife and Daughters. Frank D. Belknap, president of a machine company having offices at 290 Broadway, and living at Inwood, went out driving last night in a surrey accompanied by his wife and his wo daughters. Near the Kingsbridge road the front axle broke and the horses ran away. All four occupants of the surroy were thrown out. Mr. and Mrs. Belknap were badly cus and contused. Their daughters were only slightly bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Belknap were taken home in an ambulance. Mr. Belknap was delirious and his physicians fear that his skull is fructured.

skull is fructured. OBITUARY.

The Hon. William G. Rose, twice Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, died vesterday morning. The primary cause of his death was blood poisoning, superiaduced by rheumatic gout. Rose was born in Mercer County, Pa., Sept. 23, 1829. He was the youngest of eleven children, all of whom lived to be married and become heads of families. His parents were James and Martha McKinley Rose, the former of English and the latter of Scottish-Irish descent. His father, who, with four brothers, served in the war of 1812, had ten grandsons who enlisted in the Union armies at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. In 1835, Mr. Rose removed to Cleveland, and in 1877 was elected Mayor. In 1891, he was again a candidate and was returned with a handsome majority.

majority.

Margaret Van Wart, the last of the family of Daniel Van Wart, died at her home at Warhington and Depeyster streets, North Tar words of Mount of Mount of Mount and Wart was born in the town of Mount Pleasant about seventy-four years ago. She was the daughter of Daniel and Susan Brower Van Wart and was a direct descendant of Isaac Van Wart and was a direct descendant of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André. She was a member of the First Reformed Church. She will be buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

E. B. Harrington, former superintendent of

Cemetery.

E. B. Harrington. former superintendent of the Union Lengue Club, of this city, died at his home in Newport yesterday of heart disease. He was for many years superintendent of the Newport Casino, and at the time of his death was treasurer and general manager of the Newport Transfer Express Company.

Joseph M. Bird, the assistant druggist of the Joseph M. Bird, the assistant druggist of the Presbyterian Hospital, died suddenly last night, at the age of 30 years. He was an Irishman and was graduated with the highest honors from the Post Graduate department of the College of Pharmacy a year ago.

Col. J. S. McKinnon, said to be the wealthiest cattleman in Western Texas, and a resident of Atascosa county, died suddenly on Thursday at Eureka Springs, Ark. He was the chief promoter of the railroad from San Antonio te Brownsyille. Mrs. L. Andrews Brown, sister of Mrs. Ma-hew Wilson of Brooklyn, died at her summer tottage in Caldwell, N. Y., on Thursday night. James Harmon Davis, one of the Minute-men of Washington during the Early raid in 1863, died on Thuraday at his home in Washington. He was 61 years old. The burial will be in the Arlington National Cemetery.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

William Blonquist, a penciller, 60 years old, was fastantly killed yesterday by falling off a scaffold at 76 John street. The fall broke both legs, and frac-tured his skull. He lived at 551 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

Model Bath Rooms

It is true economy to select our Bath Room fixtures for a small country house, thereby securing the satisfaction of comparatively perfect operation and consequent saving in repairs.

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